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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Gajinder Singh Vij

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EXAMINER

DEAN, RAYMOND S

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2618

NOTIFICATION DATE

DELIVERY MODE

03/19/2008

ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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kascanla@qualcomm.com  
nanm@qualcomm.com

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/756,163	<b>Applicant(s)</b> VIJ ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> RAYMOND S. DEAN	<b>Art Unit</b> 2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 February 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 January 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 - 44 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicants' assertion on Page 13, 3<sup>rd</sup> Paragraph, Page 14, 1<sup>st</sup> Paragraph "there is simply no teaching or suggestion in Lopponen ...". A careful reading of Sections 0141 - 0142 of Lopponen show that an indication, such as the reject message, is sent back to the managing user via the GMA. The GMA displays said reject message to the managing user thus the GMA provides this reject message such that said message can be displayed to the managing user on said managing user's mobile device. Lopponen further teaches receiving information by the originator from the GCS containing information about the target in response to the alert (Section 0142, a rejection message from a particular user, which is information about the user, is sent in response to the alert from the managing user).

Keating et al. (US 2004/0082352) teaches a group system in which an indication that no response was received from a target (Section 0025 lines 17 - 27, there will be an indication that no response was received from a target at the controller thus preventing said targets identification information from being added to the group). Hall in view of

Lopponen and Keating teach a wireless talk group system in which a user, who initiates a group session, can determine which group members are interested in said session. It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the above indication method of Keating as an alternative means for achieving the predictable result of determining which group members are interested in a group session.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1 – 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hall et al. (6,032,051) in view of Lopponen et al. (US 2002/0150091) and in further view of Keating et al. (US 2004/0082352)

Regarding Claim 1, Hall teaches a method for sharing user information in a wireless communication network, the method comprising: sending an alert from an originator to a target, the alert including information about the originator and requesting information about the target (Figure 4, Col. 3 lines 29 – 43); receiving information by the originator from the target in response to the alert (Figure 4, Col. 3 lines 29 – 43), and updating information in the originator about the target, based on the received

information (Cols. 2 lines 1 – 9, 3 lines 29 – 43, in order for the originator (A) to be able to monitor the status of a member or members of a group said originator (A) will update the status information of said member or members upon receiving the PONG message).

Hall does not teach sending an alert from an originator to a group communication server (GCS), the alert including information about the originator and requesting information about the target; transmitting an alert from the GCS to the target; registering at the GCS that no response was received from the target; receiving information by the originator from the GCS containing information about the target in response to the alert.

Lopponen teaches sending an alert from an originator to a group communication server (GCS), the alert including information about the originator and requesting information about the target (Sections 0138 lines 16 – 19, 0141 – 0142, there will be identifying information of the group managing user, the information requested is whether or not the target users want to join the group); transmitting an alert from the GCS to the target (Figure 6, Sections 0141 – 0142); receiving information by the originator from the GCS containing information about the target in response to the alert (Section 0142).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Hall with the GCS of Lopponen for the purpose of providing an alternative means of creating groups as well as enabling users to define and modify group access rights as taught by Lopponen.

Keating teaches registering at a controller that no response was received from the target (Section 0025 lines 17 - 27, there will be an indication that no response was received from a target at the controller thus preventing said targets identification information from being added to the group).

Hall in view of Lopponen and Keating teach a wireless talk group system in which a user, who initiates a group session, can determine which group members are interested in said session. It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the above indication method of Keating as an alternative means for achieving the predictable result of determining which group members are interested in a group session.

Regarding Claim 7, Hall teaches a computer-readable medium comprising at least one instruction, which, when executed by a machine, causes the machine to perform operations, (Cols. 3 lines 4 – 15, 5 lines 65 – 67, 6 lines 1 – 2), the instructions comprising: a set of instructions to send an alert from an originator to a target, the alert including information about the originator and requesting information about the target (Figure 4, Col. 3 lines 29 – 43); a set of instructions to receive information by the originator from the target in response to the alert (Figure 4, Col. 3 lines 29 – 43), and a set of instructions to update information in the originator about the target, based on the received information (Cols. 2 lines 1 – 9, 3 lines 29 – 43, in order for the originator (A) to be able to monitor the status of a member or members of a group said originator (A) will update the status information of said member or members upon receiving the PONG message).

Hall does not teach a set of instructions to send an alert from an originator to a group communication server (GCS), the alert including information about the originator and requesting information about the target; a set of instructions to transmit an alert from the GCS to the target; a set of instructions to register at the GCS that no response was received from the target; a set of instructions to receive information by the originator from the GCS containing information about the target in response to the alert.

Lopponen teaches a set of instructions to send an alert from an originator to a group communication server (GCS), the alert including information about the originator and requesting information about the target (Sections 0138 lines 16 – 19, 0141 – 0142, there will be identifying information of the group managing user, the information requested is whether or not the target users want to join the group, the mobile devices used by the users comprise processors that run executable instructions thus enabling said UTs to conduct various functions); a set of instructions to transmit an alert from the GCS to the target (Figure 6, Sections 0141 – 0142, the GMA is run on a server, which is the GCS, said server comprises a processor that runs executable instructions); a set of instructions to receive information by the originator from the GCS containing information about the target in response to the alert (Section 0142).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Hall with the GCS of Lopponen for the purpose of providing an alternative means of creating groups as well as enabling users to define and modify group access rights as taught by Lopponen.

Keating teaches a set of instructions to register at a controller that no response was received from the target (Section 0025 lines 17 - 27, there will be an indication that no response was received from a target at the controller thus preventing said targets identification information from being added to the group).

Hall in view of Lopponen and Keating teach a wireless talk group system in which a user, who initiates a group session, can determine which group members are interested in said session. It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the above indication method of Keating as an alternative means for achieving the predictable result of determining which group members are interested in a group session.

Regarding Claim 13, Hall teaches an apparatus for sharing user information in a wireless communication network, comprising: means for sending an alert from an originator to a target, the alert including information about the originator and requesting information about the target (Figure 4, Col. 3 lines 29 – 43); means for receiving information by the originator from the target in response to the alert (Figure 4, Col. 3 lines 29 – 43), and means for updating information in the originator about the target, based on the received information (Cols. 2 lines 1 – 9, 3 lines 29 – 43, in order for the originator (A) to be able to monitor the status of a member or members of a group said originator (A) will update the status information of said member or members upon receiving the PONG message).

Hall does not teach means for sending an alert from an originator to a group communication server (GCS), the alert including information about the originator and



requesting information about the target; means for transmitting an alert from the GCS to the target; means for registering at the GCS that no response was received from the target; means for receiving information by the originator from the GCS containing information about the target in response to the alert.

Lopponen teaches means for sending an alert from an originator to a group communication server (GCS), the alert including information about the originator and requesting information about the target (Sections 0138 lines 16 – 19, 0141 – 0142, there will be identifying information of the group managing user, the information requested is whether or not the target users want to join the group); means for transmitting an alert from the GCS to the target (Figure 6, Sections 0141 – 0142); means for receiving information by the originator from the GCS containing information about the target in response to the alert (Section 0142).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Hall with the GCS of Lopponen for the purpose of providing an alternative means of creating groups as well as enabling users to define and modify group access rights as taught by Lopponen.

Keating teaches means for registering at a controller that no response was received from the target (Section 0025 lines 17 - 27, there will be an indication that no response was received from a target at the controller thus preventing said targets identification information from being added to the group).

Hall in view of Lopponen and Keating teach a wireless talk group system in which a user, who initiates a group session, can determine which group members are

interested in said session. It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the above indication method of Keating as an alternative means for achieving the predictable result of determining which group members are interested in a group session.

Regarding Claim 19, Hall teaches a system for sharing user information in a wireless communication network, comprising: a memory unit (Figure 3, Col. 3 lines 9 – 11); a receiver; a transmitter (Figure 3, Col. 3 lines 11 – 15, in order to communicate bi-directionally the wireless communication device (31) must have a transmitter and receiver); and a processor coupled to the memory unit, the receiver, and the transmitter (Cols. 5 lines 65 – 67, 6 lines 1 – 2), the processor being capable of: sending an alert from an originator to a target, the alert including information about the originator and requesting information about the target (Figure 4, Col. 3 lines 29 – 43); receiving information by the originator from the target in response to the alert (Figure 4, Col. 3 lines 29 – 43), and updating information in the originator about the target, based on the received information (Cols. 2 lines 1 – 9, 3 lines 29 – 43, in order for the originator (A) to be able to monitor the status of a member or members of a group said originator (A) will update the status information of said member or members upon receiving the PONG message).

Hall does not teach a group communication server (GCS), sending an alert from an originator to a group communication server (GCS), the alert including information about the originator and requesting information about the target, receiving information

by the originator from the GCS containing information that no response was received from the target in response to the alert.

Lopponen teaches a group communication server (GCS) (Figure 6, Section 0138 lines 16 – 19, the group management server is the GCS), sending an alert from an originator to a group communication server (GCS), the alert including information about the originator and requesting information about the target (Sections 0138 lines 16 – 19, 0141 – 0142, there will be identifying information of the group managing user, the information requested is whether or not the target users want to join the group).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Hall with the GCS of Lopponen for the purpose of providing an alternative means of creating groups as well as enabling users to define and modify group access rights as taught by Lopponen.

Keating teaches receiving information by the originator from the controller containing information that no response was received from the target in response to the alert (Section 0025 lines 17 - 27, there will be an indication that no response was received from a target at the controller thus preventing said targets identification information from being added to the group).

Hall in view of Lopponen and Keating teach a wireless talk group system in which a user, who initiates a group session, can determine which group members are interested in said session. It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the above indication method of

Keating as an alternative means for achieving the predictable result of determining which group members are interested in a group session.

Regarding Claim 25, Hall teaches a method for sharing user information in a wireless communication network, the method comprising: sending at least one alert from an originator requesting information about at least one target user (Figure 4, Col. 3 lines 29 – 43); receiving information by the originator in response to the alert (Figure 4, Col. 3 lines 29 – 43), and updating information in the originator about the target the target user, based on information received (Cols. 2 lines 1 – 9, 3 lines 29 – 43, in order for the originator (A) to be able to monitor the status of a member or members of a group said originator (A) will update the status information of said member or members upon receiving the PONG message).

Hall does not teach sending at least one alert from an originator to a group communication server (GCS), the alert including information about the originator and requesting information about the target; transmitting an alert from the GCS to the target; receiving information by the originator from the GCS containing information that no response was received in response to the alert.

Lopponen teaches sending an alert from an originator to a group communication server (GCS), the alert including information about the originator and requesting information about the target (Sections 0138 lines 16 – 19, 0141 – 0142, there will be identifying information of the group managing user, the information requested is whether or not the target users want to join the group); transmitting an alert from the GCS to the target (Figure 6, Sections 0141 – 0142).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Hall with the GCS of Lopponen for the purpose of providing an alternative means of creating groups as well as enabling users to define and modify group access rights as taught by Lopponen.

Keating teaches receiving information by the originator from the controller containing information that no response was received from the target in response to the alert (Section 0025 lines 17 - 27, there will be an indication that no response was received from a target at the controller thus preventing said targets identification information from being added to the group).

Hall in view of Lopponen and Keating teach a wireless talk group system in which a user, who initiates a group session, can determine which group members are interested in said session. It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the above indication method of Keating as an alternative means for achieving the predictable result of determining which group members are interested in a group session.

Regarding Claim 30, Hall teaches a computer-readable medium comprising at least one instruction, which, when executed by a machine, causes the machine to perform operations (Cols. 3 lines 4 – 15, 5 lines 65 – 67, 6 lines 1 – 2), the instructions comprising: a set of instructions to send at least one alert from an originator requesting information about at least one target user (Figure 4, Col. 3 lines 29 – 43); a set of instructions to receive information by the originator in response to the alert (Figure 4, Col. 3 lines 29 – 43), and a set of instructions to update information in the originator

about the target user, based on the information received (Cols. 2 lines 1 – 9, 3 lines 29 – 43, in order for the originator (A) to be able to monitor the status of a member or members of a group said originator (A) will update the status information of said member or members upon receiving the PONG message).

Hall does not teach a set of instructions to receive by the originator from the GCS containing information that no response was received from the target in response to the alert.

Lopponen teaches a set of instructions to receive by the originator from the GCS containing information received from the target in response to the alert (Sections 0142, 0159).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Hall with the GCS of Lopponen for the purpose of providing an alternative means of creating groups as well as enabling users to define and modify group access rights as taught by Lopponen.

Keating teaches a set of instructions to receive by the originator from the controller containing information that no response was received from the target in response to the alert (Section 0025 lines 17 - 27, there will be an indication that no response was received from a target at the controller thus preventing said targets identification information from being added to the group).

Hall in view of Lopponen and Keating teach a wireless talk group system in which a user, who initiates a group session, can determine which group members are interested in said session. It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art at the time the invention was made to use the above indication method of Keating as an alternative means for achieving the predictable result of determining which group members are interested in a group session.

Regarding Claim 35, Hall teaches an apparatus for sharing user information in a wireless communication network, comprising: means for sending at least one alert from an originator requesting information about at least one target user (Figure 4, Col. 3 lines 29 – 43); means for receiving information by the originator in response to the alert (Figure 4, Col. 3 lines 29 – 43), and means for updating information in the originator about the target user, based on the information received (Cols. 2 lines 1 – 9, 3 lines 29 – 43, in order for the originator (A) to be able to monitor the status of a member or members of a group said originator (A) will update the status information of said member or members upon receiving the PONG message).

Hall does not teach means for sending at least one alert from an originator to a group communication server (GCS), the alert including information about the originator and requesting information about the target; means for transmitting an alert from the GCS to the at least one target user; means for receiving information by the originator from the GCS containing information that no response was received in response to the alert.

Lopponen teaches means for sending an alert from an originator to a group communication server (GCS), the alert including information about the originator and requesting information about the target (Sections 0138 lines 16 – 19, 0141 – 0142, there will be identifying information of the group managing user, the information

requested is whether or not the target users want to join the group); means for transmitting an alert from the GCS to the target (Figure 6, Sections 0141 – 0142).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Hall with the GCS of Lopponen for the purpose of providing an alternative means of creating groups as well as enabling users to define and modify group access rights as taught by Lopponen.

Keating teaches means for receiving information by the originator from the controller containing information that no response was received from the target in response to the alert (Section 0025 lines 17 - 27, there will be an indication that no response was received from a target at the controller thus preventing said targets identification information from being added to the group).

Hall in view of Lopponen and Keating teach a wireless talk group system in which a user, who initiates a group session, can determine which group members are interested in said session. It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the above indication method of Keating as an alternative means for achieving the predictable result of determining which group members are interested in a group session.

Regarding Claim 40, Hall teaches a system for sharing user information in a wireless communication network, comprising: a memory unit (Figure 3, Col. 3 lines 9 – 11); a receiver; a transmitter (Figure 3, Col. 3 lines 11 – 15, in order to communicate bi-directionally the wireless communication device (31) must have a transmitter and receiver); and a processor coupled to the memory unit, the receiver, and the



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transmitter (Cols. 5 lines 65 – 67, 6 lines 1 – 2), the processor being capable of: sending at least one alert from an originator requesting information about at least one target user (Figure 4, Col. 3 lines 29 – 43); receiving information by the originator in response to the alert (Figure 4, Col. 3 lines 29 – 43), and updating information in the originator about the target user, based on the information received (Cols. 2 lines 1 – 9, 3 lines 29 – 43, in order for the originator (A) to be able to monitor the status of a member or members of a group said originator (A) will update the status information of said member or members upon receiving the PONG message).

Hall does not teach a group communication server (GCS), sending an alert from an originator to a group communication server (GCS), the alert including information about the originator and requesting information about at least one target user, receiving information by the originator from the GCS containing information that no response was received from the target in response to the alert.

Lopponen teaches a group communication server (GCS) (Figure 6, Section 0138 lines 16 – 19, the group management server is the GCS), sending an alert from an originator to a group communication server (GCS), the alert including information about the originator and requesting information about at least one target user (Sections 0138 lines 16 – 19, 0141 – 0142, there will be identifying information of the group managing user, the information requested is whether or not the target users want to join the group).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Hall with the GCS of Lopponen for the

purpose of providing an alternative means of creating groups as well as enabling users to define and modify group access rights as taught by Lopponen.

Keating teaches receiving information by the originator from the controller containing information that no response was received from the target in response to the alert (Section 0025 lines 17 - 27, there will be an indication that no response was received from a target at the controller thus preventing said targets identification information from being added to the group).

Hall in view of Lopponen and Keating teach a wireless talk group system in which a user, who initiates a group session, can determine which group members are interested in said session. It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the above indication method of Keating as an alternative means for achieving the predictable result of determining which group members are interested in a group session.

Regarding Claims 2, 8, 14, 20, Hall in view of Lopponen and in further view of Keating teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claims 1, 7, 13, 19. Hall further teaches wherein said sending includes sending a group alert to a group of targets (Col. 3 lines 29 – 43), said receiving includes receiving information from the group of targets (Col. 3 lines 29 – 43), and said updating includes updating information about the group of targets (Cols. 2 lines 1 – 9, 3 lines 29 – 43, in order for the originator (A) to be able to monitor the status of a member or members of a group said originator (A) will update the status information of said member or members upon receiving the PONG message).

Regarding Claims 3, 9, 15, 21, Hall in view of Lopponen and in further view of Keating teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claims 2, 8, 14, 20. Hall further teaches updating information in at least one target based on information received from the originator (Col. 3 lines 29 – 43).

Regarding Claims 4, 10, 16, 22, Hall in view of Lopponen and in further view of Keating teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claims 2, 8, 14, 20. Hall further teaches updating information in at least one target based on information received from at least another target in the group (Cols. 2 lines 1 – 9, any group member, which comprises a target, can monitor the status of other group members, which comprises targets, thus any group member has the capability to update the status information of the other group members).

Regarding Claims 5, 11, 17, 23, Hall in view of Lopponen and in further view of Keating teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claims 1, 7, 13, 19. Hall further teaches wherein said information includes presence information (Figure 17, Cols. 4 lines 8 – 21, 6 lines 54 – 60, on/off is presence information).

Regarding Claims 6, 12, 18, 24, Hall in view of Lopponen and in further view of Keating teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claims 1, 7, 13, 19. Hall further teaches wherein said information includes location information (Figure 17, Col. 6 lines 54 – 60, L=lunch or M=meeting is location information).

Regarding Claims 26, 31, 36, 41, Hall in view of Lopponen and in further view of Keating teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claims 25, 30, 35, 40. Hall further teaches wherein said requesting includes requesting information about a group

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of target users (Col. 3 lines 29 – 43), and said receiving includes receiving information as to whether the group is active or passive (Figure 17, Cols. 2 lines 1 – 9, 6 lines 54 – 60, idle is passive, busy is active).

Regarding Claims 27, 32, 37, 42, Hall in view of Lopponen and in further view of Keating teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claims 25, 30, 35, 40. Hall further teaches wherein said requesting includes requesting information about a group of target users (Col. 3 lines 29 – 43), and said receiving includes receiving information as to which target user in the group is registered (Figure 17, Cols. 4 lines 8 – 21, 6 lines 54 – 60, if the device is switched on said device is registered).

Regarding Claims 28, 33, 38, 43, Hall in view of Lopponen and in further view of Keating teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claims 25, 30, 35, 40. Hall further teaches wherein said requesting includes requesting information about a group of target users (Col. 3 lines 29 – 43), and said receiving includes receiving information as to which target user is participating in a current communication session (Figure 17, Cols. 2 lines 1 – 9, 6 lines 54 – 60, idle is passive, busy comprises participating in a current communication session).

Regarding Claims 29, 34, 39, 44, Hall in view of Lopponen and in further view of Keating teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claims 25, 30, 35, 40. Hall further teaches wherein said requesting includes requesting information about a group of target users (Col. 3 lines 29 – 43), and said receiving includes receiving location information for the target users (Figure 17, Col. 6 lines 54 – 60, L=lunch or M=meeting is location information).

***Conclusion***

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to RAYMOND S. DEAN whose telephone number is (571)272-7877. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 6:00-2:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward F. Urban can be reached on 571-272-7899. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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March 7, 2008